DRY DEBATE ON SCHEDULES

All Amendments Proposed by Democrats Voted Down.

MR. VEST TALKS ABOUT CIDER

His Witty Speech the Only Enlivening Incident of the Day-Senator Mills Proposes an Amendment Giving Free Silver Coinage Nations a 25 Per Cent Rebate.

The Republicana presented a solid front yesterday throughout a storm of opposition aimed at the tariff bill by the Democents, and succeeded in keeping their lines without a break. The debate was on the agricultural schedule, and effort after effort was made by the Democrats to reduce the rates imposed by the pending bill. The only incident of the day was earnest but witty speech of Mr. Vest, favoring placing elder on the free list, and his comparison of the habits of Americans and Europeans in the consumption of teverages, and, later in the day the gutborn light for free salt and the decisive defeat of the Democrats. The discussion was begun with the item on wilk. Mr. Jones moving to reduce the duty on milk, preserved or condensed, etc., from 2 cents a pound to 20 per cent, and on sugar of milk, from 5 cents a pound to 20 per cent Mr. Jones made an argument to show that under these rates which were practically the same as the McKinley law, prices of milk had fallen, and the farmer had been bunceed. Mr. Jones intimated the existence of a milk trust, but he was defeated, and nalk stays where it is in the Senate

Mr. Vest sought to put cabbages on the free list, but a chorus of "noes" kept cabbages on the dutiable list at it cents each

When cider was reached, with its duty of 5 cents a gallon, Mr. Vest jumped to his feet, declaring that he drew the line at cider. He stated that the debate had been proceeding over three long weeks, and the ninority had secured one reduction in the sill-one-quarter of a cent a pound on anvils. Now he appealed for a reduction of the duty on cider, and its shifting to the free list. The statistics show that in 1896 we experted \$47,670 worth of cider and imported \$1,704. This showed that we not only supplied the entire home market, exported cider in goodly quantities.

If there was a temperance man on the Republican side of the chamber, Mr. Vest said, Le would appeal to him to encourage the use of the light wines of America, beer and cider. Light wines were the road to temperance, and never would the American people be a temperance people until the soul-destroying and madden alcoholic liquors were abandoned, and ight wines only used as a heverage.

"There are some things about the Eu-ropeans deserving of emulation," said Mr Vest, "and one of them is their moderate of light wines. A statesman of my own party recently said that he had never on the Continent, and he thanked God he was too good an American to want to go there. I told him I would rather, so account of my health, be there now then here struggling with the tariff bill." "Then, why not give it up?" laughingly

asked Mr. Fry. "I can't," replied Mr. Vest. "There comes

a time when a man getshold of a live wire and can't let go. I am compelled to be here and do the best I can to remedy some of the evils of this measure."

Returning to the subject of cider, Mr.

Vest said he was here in defense of that delightful heverage which cheers but does not inebriate; the heverage that sparkles in every New England home, and wherever an apple orchard can be found Referring again to the European use of light wines, Mr. Vest mentioned the beer halls of Germany, where respectable fathers and mothers, accompanied by their children, spent many pleasant hours and enjoyed their beer. "With our Ameriean methods and American drinks in a minutes before one could hear the howl of some dronkard or probably the music of

"Let us." said Mr. Vest, in conclusion "go back to the drinks of our boyhoodmilk, water and cider. I make this appeal seriously. I am defending cider, Many years ago a distinguished member of this body entered the chamber with hat, cane and gloves in his hand as Senator Sherman was making an argument in favor of an in-crease in the whisky tax. That was a day when the tax was much less then now. Stopping on the threshold for a moment as he grasped the purport of Mr. Sherman's remarks, this Senator paused, and raising his hand to command attention, asked the Senator from Ohio if he could interrupt him with a question.

"I am told, Mr. President," this Sen said, slowly and distinctly, that widsky has no friend in this chamber. I am its friend and it is my friend. Whisky builds up the weak and destroys the stroy and is the friend of man, and with that,' said Mr. Vest, "turned on his heel and walked out of the chamber. If eider has no friend here I want the Senate to know that I am one "

But Mr. Vest's appeal fell on deaf and un willing ears. The Senate refused make eider free by a vote of 28 to 21. The committee amendment reducing the duty on hay from \$4 to \$3.50 a ton was withdra.wn.

Mr. Jones moved to reduce the duty to \$2 a ton, calling attention in that connec tion to the fact that under the \$4 rate of the McRisler law, the imports hay amounted to but \$900,000, while ler the existing rate of \$2 the aggregate had increased to \$2,500,000. If it was the intention to derive revenue from the duty on bay, Mr. Jones contended, then ent rate should not be changed. Mr. Jones' proposition was lost, and in the manner the Senate refused to reduce

the daty on eggs. motion to make the rate 8 cents was

lost; yeas 22, nays 28. An amendment by Senator Allison to place a tax of 50 per cent ad valorem on hop extract was agreed to without

opposition. Mr Vest moved to strike out the rate of 40 cents per bushel on onlons and make it 20, because onlons are so much used

and needed in the Army and elsewhere, but the amendment was lost. After Mr. Allison had modified the

paragraph on peas, so as to make the duty 30 cents per bushel on group peas, 80 on dried peas, and 40 on split peas, Mr. Jones moved to strike out all reference to green peas, which motion was Mr. 'I son then moved to insert a new

paragraph, so as to provide a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on all bulbs of various flowers, and on natural flowers of all kinds used for decorative purposes.

Messrs. Vest and Jones protested indigmatty against such an outrage upon every family in the land, all of whom c tivate more or less of the flowers named in their front yards and surrounding grounds Mr. Vest said be recently priced some roses In the window of an F-street florist, and, when he found they were \$2.50 per dozen, he contented himself with the return smell of one and left the store. They may should not be made any higher by means trip.

of the proposed amendment. Mr. Jones then moved to amend the amendment so as to strike out the more common bulbs as to strike out the more common bulbs of all kinds, which was lost, yeas 25, nays 33. Mr. Allison's amendment

agreed to When the nursery stock schedule was reached, Mr. Allison, for the committee, moved to modify the paragraph so as to cut down the rate on Mahaleb or Mazzerd cherry trees from \$1 per 1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000 and 15 per cent ad valorem; on plums, pears, quinces and apples, from \$1.75 per 1,000 to \$1 per 1,000 and 15 per cent ad valorem; and on rose plants, bedded or grafted, from 3 cents each to 2 1-2 cents.

Mr. Vest wrong from Mr. Allison the numission that the proposition to thus put a heavy tax on Canadian cherry trees and the other items named had come from some nurseryman, as many other sugges tions had. Mr. Allison's amendments were all agreed to, and then Mr. Vest made an ineffectual effort to strike out the entite paragraph.

The House bill fixed the duty on potatoes at 25 cents per bushel, and the Senate Com mittee reduced it to 20, but when the paragraph was reached Mr Allison withdrew the committee's amendment. Mr es criticised the committee for not standing by its own amendment, and nsoved to amend the original rate, so as to make it 15 cents. The amendment was lost, and the rate remains at 25 cents. At the request of Mr. Hawley the paragraph providing for 25 per centad valorem on seeds of all kinds, not specially provided for, was passed over for the day.

The several fish schedules called out much discussion between Messrs. Iones. Vest and Allison, the latter securing the adoption of several modifications to the committee's amendments to the House bill.

Messrs. Vest and Gray madea heriffight to strike out the item taking fresh fish from the free list and putting thereon a daty of one fourth of one cent per pound Mr. Gray said it was a shame and a disgrace to tax the product of the lakes and rivers of the country, while the poor people are starving for the want of food. The paragraph was allowed to stand.

fruits and nuts schedule wi reached Mr. Allison moved to so modify the fruit paragraph as to fix a rate of 25 cents bushel on apples, peaches, currant oninces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe; and of 25 per cent ad valorem on cranberries, which motion was agreed to. Mr. Vest tried, but unsuccessfully, to cut the rate down to 20 cents per bushel.

Mr. Mills made a fiery speech on Zante currants, contending that they should either be put on the free list or taxed at not more than I cent per pound, because that peculiar current can only be grown on the little island of Zante. Messrs. en the little island of Zante. Messis. White and Perkins both claimed most emphatically that the Zante current is not grown in large quantities in California while the quality is admitted to be much better than those grown in Zante.

"As an evidence, I take pleasure in presenting my friend a box of Zante currants that were grown in California." said Mr. White, taking a box from his desk and sending it to Mr. Mills. Mr. Perkins also took reveral boxes of the same fruit from his desk, and for some time Mr. Mills and other Senators passed the fruit from one Senator to another until all had fasted and commented upon the quality of the California fruit. The motion of Mr. Jones to amend as desired by Mr. Mills was lost after a debate lasting for an hour or more

When the paragraph to put a duty of I cent per pound on oranges, lemous, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomilos, was reached, Mr. Jones moved to strike out the paragraph and insert the corresponding paragraph of the Wilson bill, which provides a rate on measurement instead of weight. The motion was discussed for half in hour by Mesers. Junes, Gray, McLaurin, White and Perkins, and was then lost

On the meat product schedule, Mr. Vest moved to strike out 5 cents per pound on bacon and hams and insert 20 per cent ad valorem; but his amendment was promptly voted down, as were all similar amendments made by Senators Vest and Jones to other paragraphs in the schedule. Mr. Vest made a vigorous effort to amend the rate on lard from 2 cents per pound to

1 cent, the present rate, but failed The first item in the schedule for mis cellaneous products was chiccory-r and against a spirted opposition from Mr. Jones, Mr. Allison modified the committee amendment of 3 cents per pound so as to make it 21-2 cents

When the item of salt was reached, Mr. Vest said there were just four items in the Wilson bill that reconciled him to its passage. They were the income tax, free thus originated by the grand jury, being The salt, free lumber, and free wool. Senate has already put a duty on lumber, and now it is about to do the same thing with salt, which every family in lowed releasing the defendant substanthe country uses in the preparation of its tially upon the ground taken by him at daily food. Sait should be as free as the outset. The result will create no sur air ard water.

Mr. Jones said this proposition for a tax on salt was the most indefensible provision of the bill. He hoped the patriotism of the Senate would stand and his patient, or the dergyman and his together against this most infamous proposition, The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and the Senate refused to put salt on the free list by a vote of 31 nays to 24 year. The paragraph putting a tax of 10

cents per pound on tea was, on motion of Mr. Allison, passed over for the day Mr. Allison remarked that he hoped that the tax could in some way be dispensed with Mr. Mil's gave notice of an amendmen

providing that only 75 per cent of the dubes imposed by the bill shall be levied against the countries whose mints are open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Senate then went into executive

session and soon after adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

MAY BE A BRIGADIER.

Col. Anson Mills Said to Be Stated for Promotion.

President McKinley will probably send to the Senate the name of Col. Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, to be brigadier general Col. Mills was appointed to the Military Academy, at West Point, July 1, 1855, and countissloved first fleutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861. He was made captain April 27, 1863, and transferred to the cavalry January 1, 1871. He received his commission as major, Tenth Cavalry, April 4, 1878, and was promoted to Heatenant colonel, Fourth Cavalry

Third Cavalry August 16, 1892. Col Mills has an excellent military record, having been brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn , December 31, 1862, and on September 1, 1864, was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga , and during vice at Nashville, December 16, 1864, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel.

March 25, 1890. He bec.

Philodamic Society Dinner.

The members of the Philodamic Society of Georgetown University held a banquet in one of the halls of the university at 8 o'clock last night. Covers were laid for forty persons and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

\$5.00 to New York and Return via B. & O. R. R.

Tickets good going on train leaving Washington 12:01 a. m., June 20th, and returning, to leave New York 12:15 a

Legality of Shriver's Summons an Important Point.

THE COURT ASKS QUESTIONS

Defense Claims That the Contumaclous Witness Was Not Formally Cited to Appear Before the Scuate Committee-Called From Press Gallery Without Summous.

A new turn was given to the proceed ogs in the Shriver case vesterday by a very simple question of Judge Bradley, before whom the case is being tried. The testimony developed by the prosecution contains no statement that Mr. Shriver was "summoned" before the Senate committee of inquiry. The Gov-erament, however, thought that it had by potting up witnesses to prove how Mr. Shriver got before the canmiltee.

One of the witnesses on this point was Mr. Bernard W. Layton, assistant sergeantat arms of the Senate. Mr. Layton, it appears in his testimony, looked up Mr. Shriver when he was wanted and found him in the press gallery. Mr. Layton said in a very sociable, debenair style 'Johnnie, you're wanted," explaining fu ther that he was wanted to testify before the Senate committee. Mr. Layton also informed Mr. Shriver that, if a procewere insisted on, he, Mr Layton, would have the summons executed in that of-ficial way. Mr. Shriver, however, did not insist on a formal summons and went on the unceremonious invitation of Mr. Layton who, however, as an officer of the com mittee, stood ready to have the witner

appear had he refused. The prosecution, in addition to Mr Lay-ton, put up a cierk of a Senate committee and a deputy auditor of the Treasury to show that Mr. Shriver had at least server as a witness, accepting pay for service as such, all of which was proved by certain

venchers. The defense has touched upon this point in its argument, but there has not been any general impression in court that it had the grave importance seemingly attached to it by Judge Bradley. There has been drawn a distinction between the summoning of a witness before a Senate com mittee and a witness summoned before a is left open as to whether the same liability attaches to a contempt of the former as to the latter. Further than that, the other question appears to be involved that if Mr Shriver's summons was not a legal one whether any contempt attaches at all Then, again, does Mr Shriver come unde the category of voluntary witness if he does, what is his relative liability?

Judge Bradley, after hearing a very day, by Assistant District Attorney Baker. testred to have the views of Government counsel on the foregoing points. Mr. Baker argued them briefly yesterday, but they will be made, no doubt the subject of an cusborate consideration today by the District attorney.

To the average layman, it looks just now that, if the District atterney does not show that Mr. Shriver was sum within the meaning of the statute under which the indictment is drawn, Mr. Shriver scarcely be held for contempt, and that this will be sufficient reason to in-

struct the jury to acquit.

The counsel for the defense made an argument to justify Mr. Shriver's declination to testify on the ground that the communications to him as a newspaper nan in confidence were a matter of pricilege. This argument was based on coaw precedents and not on legislative enactments, which was made by the court cution paid no attention to this

part of the argument which, however, was

very interesting, and was substantially as "A" Boston grand jury recently sum-moned before it an editor to state under dand-lion-ro wand acoms as used for coffee, was also reduced to the same figure urons of his journal. He declined to tell. under the plea that the case was privil-eged. Thereupon the court was asked to beard by the judge, who had allowed to issue a rule to show cause why theeditor should not be punished. An opinion fol-

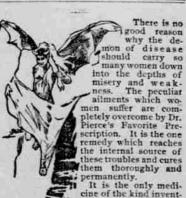
> confessing parishloner. "Moral law forbids that communications confidentially disclosed in either of these relationships shall be published. The law of the State, which is founded on the moral, has taken the same high ground Consider what a fetter would be placed or all newspaper comments if the source of information in every case were the subject of an inquisition on the part of the

prise, because there is as much honor and

confidence involved in the communications

made to editors of newspapers as between

the lawyer and his client, the physician



these troubles and cures them thoroughly and permanently.

It is the only medicine of the kind invented by a regularly graduated physician of long and wide experience—a specialist,—who has devoted a life time to the understanding and cure of these special disease. The

has devoted a life time to the understanding and cure of these special diseases. The
"Favorite Prescription" is designed for
this one purpose, and no other medicine
has ever accomplished it so perfectly. No
mere nurse's prescription or advice will
be relied upon by a sensible woman afflicted
with these delicate complaints.

Every woman would understand her
physical organization better and be better
sble to keep in health and condition by
reading Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The Common Sense Medical
Adviser." Several chapters are devoted to
woman's special physiology with valuable Adviser." Several chapters are devoted to woman's special physiology with valuable suggestions for home-treatment without the aid of a physician. A paper-bound copy will be sent free on receipt of 2 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. If a handsome, cloth-bound, beautifully stamped copy is preferred, send to stamps extra (31 in all), to cover the additional expense.

the university at 8 dictional expense.

Constipation if neglected will lead the most enjoyable even blood gets loaded down with impurities which it deposits in every organ and tissue in the body. Serious illness is the inevitable result. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are prompt and pleasant in their action. They are prompt and pleasant in their action. They never gripe. They cure permanently and completely, and are not mere temporary palliatives like so many so-called remedies. Druggists sell them. If you accept something "just as good," you will regret it.

rand jury. No one would be catein giving information to an echor for public use, though of the deepest programme to the community. He would make no use of facts within his possession, although such employment of them would be for the pub-lic good, as thereby some men nay be

lic good, as thereby some men may be brought into court and made an unwilling witness. The press is sufficiently hedged about by the ordinary law of libel, without the attempt of any grand jury to com-pei it to uncerth to public game the secreta of the editorial room." Judge Dittenhoefer, continuing, said:

"The privilege claimed by the editor to e protected from the compulsory disclosure of the name of his informer in matters of minal violations of faw, derives some consideration from its analogy to that existing between the prosecutor of the pleas and the witness who informs him on behalf of the State. The editor, in the wide scope of his vigilance over the good order and public morals of society, is ognized by the public as standing out in his newspaper as a public prosecutor, often exposing crime and arraigning as the bar of public opinion, and before the grand inquest of the country, persons im-plicated in the comm ssion of crime refore ever the public prosecutor has taken action

"The e-liter thus, as it were, fills the place of a tribune, and his newspaper is a spe cies of tribunal of great benefit and assistancein the public administration of justice, and as it is well settled in law that conmunications made to a prosecuting attor ney relative to suspected criminals, or to the operations of a detective police, are eged, and are not to be divulged by the attorney without the consent of the person making the communication, so it is argued that the editor of a newspaper should be privileged from divulging the name, at least, of the witness who confidentially in formed him of the public offense charged without the consent of the informer."

Judge Dittenhoefer held in another art of the argument that the "name of an informant is unnecessary for a party who is injured by any false publication, as against the newspaper, has both a civil remedy for damages and a criminal prosecution for linel."

The assistant district attorney, Mr. Baker, replied to Judge Dittenhoefer. He took up the part of the argument renewspaper privileges, and dismissed it with the statement that he did not think it worthy of consideration.

Mr. Baker said that the first contention of the defense that Shriver was not in-cluded in the Senate resolution of in-quiry, was discounted by the fact that Shriver knew of the proposed Senate inquiry because he referred to it in his alleged offensive article.

Mr. Haker then took up the second propo-cition of the defense, and argued at length that questions asked Shriver were strictly within the scope of the Senate inquiry. Mr. Baker compared the Senate Commit tee to a grand Jury, and that the commit-tee had the right to ask Mr. Shriver the name of the Congressman who gave him

What the Congressman knew, perhaps, hearsny, but such testimony might have led to the disclosure of what was

ed by the committee. As to the statement of the defense that the defendant did not decline to answer the question, the evidence before the court was to the contrary. Further, Mr. Shriver had never answered the question, notwith standing the contention of the defense that he only declined to answer "for the present". In fine, the only question was, Did Shriver decline to answer? The defense had argued that the newspape were the first to find out evidence of

If that were so, why should they not be amenable to the law, which derives in-formation from all other sources. The Mail and Express had practically charged Senators with corruption, and the United States Supreme Court had held that the Senate had a perfect right to investigate fully such charges.

The court adjourned at 12:10 p. m. until today, Mr. Davis having an engagement to deliver an address at the Maryland Agricultural College yesterday afternoo

Interior Department Changes,

The following official changes were announced in the Department of the Interior yesterday: General Land Office-Reinstatements, Albert B. White, of New moned before it an editor to state under oath where he had received certain infor- of Colorado; Warren F. Sherman, of Michigao; and Clerk E. Loomis, of Oregon, special agents, \$1,200. Promotions: H. Williams, of Kansas, clerk, \$1,400 from \$1,200.

Pension Office-Reinstatements Thomas W. Wainwright, of Missouri, and Chaun-cey H Dewey, of New York, copyists, \$600. Promotion: Logan Johnson, of Connecticut, cierk, \$1,000, from copyist, \$900. Resignation: John W. Clampitt, of Illinois special examiner, \$1,300.

Geological Survey-Appointment by trans General Land Office: Atmer F Dunnington, of California, topographer, \$1,600 Reinstatement: James W. Spenper, of lowa, special distursing agent, \$1,600.

Amateur Photographers' Excursion. A unique excursion will be given next nonth by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad It will be arranged for amateur photographers, and a day trip will be made to the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains in Western Maryland. A special car will be fitted up for the use of the snapshotters, and put on the end of the train, s tnat views may be taken en route. Stops will be made at Harper's Ferry, Hancock and Cumberland. Dinwiddie, the Washington photographer, who has been engaged by Manager of Passenger Traffic Martin to make a new set of views of B. & O. scenery, will have charge of the trip. His car, which is fitted up with a dark room and other accessories for developing negatives and making prints, will be taken along.

Treasury Applications Filed.

Appplications for positions in the Treas ury Department were made yesterday as follows: T. P. Fuller, Helena, Mont., to be deputy auditor of the Treasury at Washington, D. C.; George Genming, New Orleans, o be melter and refiner at New Orleans: J. P. McElvoy, New Orleans, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at New Orleans Benjamin B. Levy, New York, to be datant appraiser at New York; J M Soncat, New Orleans, to be examiner of drugs at New Orleans; Samuel J. Roberts, Lexington, Ky., to be collector of internal revenue at Lexington, Ky.; T. S. Bucker, Winston, N. C., to be collector of internal revenue at Asheville, N. C.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., In dianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would a soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer sea-son. We have used it with all three of our children, and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street northwest, and Connecticut avenue and S street northwest

\$1.25 To Baltimore and Re- \$1.25 \$1.25 To Battimore and to class torn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets will be sold faurday and Sun-day, June 19 and 20 valid for return pas-sage natil Monday, June 21. Good on any Je15,16,17,18,1 e-16,17,18,19,20m

IT IS A SYMPTOM;

A DISEASE PROBABLY BEHIND IT.

If you are unable to sleep there is some thing wrong. It may mean anything from a functional derangement to an organic disease. You should know the cause. If you are gloomy, downhearted, and despondent if you have mental depression, nervous headache, general lassitude, weakness, duliness, and exhaustion, then you are wanting in ambition and energy. Your whole vital force has been exhausted, what can be done? You can recover all that you have lost. Dr. Walker, the specialist, knows the symptoms well. He can renew, reviviry, and strengthen.

It is important that your strength and vitality be restored, with renewed ambition and energy your mind will become clear and happy. Multitudes of despondent sufferers have been made happy by playing then selves under the care of Dr. Walker, of 1411 Pennsylvanin avenue.

The Largest Fee The Largest Fee

charged by Dr. Walker, whether you have one or more diseases, is \$5.00 A MONTH THIS INCLUDES ALL MEDICINES. Dt. Walker can be consulted FREE at his well-known sanitarium every day from 10 to 5: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

40 to hames Published Without Consent-The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, June 16.-There was a con traction in the volume of business on the stock exchange today, and an irregular lone replaced the steadiness of the past fortnight. Apparently the market hads difficulty in digesting the heavy liquidation of yesterday, which was renewed to day, though on a lesser scale. Noting the hesitating tone of the market, the room traders were quick to search out vuicer able points, and were confident in de claring that the upward movement had culminated. It is obvious that prices can not constantly advance without reactions and, in view of the steady appreciation in the market since the last week of May, it would not be surprising if there should be a cessation of the movement. To some extent the speedy revision of the tariff has been discounted, as has the favorable oudition of the crops, and pending definite information in regard to the harvests the intervening period must necessarily be a waiting one. It is never weil for the market te get too far away from its base of supplies, so to speak, though it often does so in periods of speculative enthusiasm

London was apparently too much engrossed with the festivities attending the jubilee ceremonies to be a considerable factor in this market, though some sales for foreign account were reported in the bond division. At the opening of business the market was fairly steady and the comnission house buying of the first Lour aused it to retain its tone then, but the subsequent course of prices was uncertain and generally toward a lower level. The day was utterly bare of news of any description that could be interpreted as of inancial importance, unless the protest filed by Japan against the annexation of Hawaii by this country might be so con-strued. It was not today a tangible influence in the trading. The firmest and also the most active features of the market were Sugar and Chicago Gas, and in the early dealings the antomcite coal stocks were strong, but they later weakened with the remainder of the railway list. The Grangers, in which the general speculative commitments are the largest, were logically the leaders in the decline. The market closed fractionally lower for the teading stocks.

New York Stock Market. Corrected datiy by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street. On High Low Cl

	Up.	nigh.	1.0%.	Cins.
American Spirita		-	Deres	
American Spirits, pfd		1000		777
Am. Sugar Refinery	123	12036	122 %	1233;
American Sugar, pfd. t.	106	Mari	108	108
American Tobacco	7354	7336	7234	1234
Atchison Ton, & S. F	12%	12%	12	13
Atch Top.and 3, F.pfd	2334	23 %	1836	13%
American Cotton Oil	-550	4079	-0/8	29/3
Saltimore & Ohio	****	****	2777	
Bartimore & Unio	105%	L×	****	2555
Bay State Gas	207.75		10%	12%
Canada Southern	-05/	5014	56	50
Conada Pacific	61%	694	615	61%
Chesapeake & Ohio	17%	17%	012%	1734
C. C. C. & St. L	2434	24%	23%	24
Ubicago, Bur. & Quiner.	Sk	81.3	80.4	. 8034
Chicago & Northwin	10.15	110.5	109	102
Chicago Gas	1776	1.504	17.5	8736
C. M. and St. P.	336	8%	27.%	-8
U., R. I. and P	70	70	601	60.36
Consolidated Gas	16636	166%	16634	100
Del., Lac. & West	1.72	154	152	102
Delaware & Budson	109%	100%	107	10836
Denv. & R. Grande,pfd.	400.4	1007	4304	100.2
Frie	****	0++4	****	****
General Electric.	2577		2555	2244
General Electric	2354	335%	22.4	3276
Itlinois Central		447.	****	
Lake shore	****	****		++
Louisville & Nashville	4:34	40%	49%	40
Met, Traction	****	4.444		****
Manhattan ?	2.05%	4.034	66	26 ×
Michigan Cen	Anna	****		****
Mo. Pacitic	1774	18	17	17%
M., K. & T. ufd	31%	31%	3034	1034
National Lead Co	1872	35%	15%	1836
National Lead Co., pfd.				
New Jersey Centrale	53	2036	81.5	8134
New York Leutral	1/1	161	100%	Louis
Northern Pacific	15	15	1.4	1404
Northern Pacine pid	1156	4234	413	4132
Qualia		200	100	357/6
untario & Western	****	10000		****
	2000	10000	02225	29.
i acine atail	1994	2.76	223	
r'him & Reading	21%	32	233%	21%
conthern miniway, pid	455%	259	45,0	287%
rexas l'acide	10	10	It.	H.
renn, Cour & Iron	74.4	24.8	41/4	2036
Union Pacific	7.34	176	734	100
c. b. Leatner pla	184	56:25	55.4	25%
wabash pid	10	1.5	110%	44
Waveling & Laurie		100	490	74
& L. E. pid		-	14.47	100
West, Lucius Der, Co	5.3	50%	8494	8.34
Harris 10's CO	200.54	5074	0978	9473
Ex.D.v. 3 per cent.				
fax-Div. i. p r cent.				
A CONTRACTOR OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY O				

Ex-Div. 1 per cent.

The stock market was irregular yesterlay, and on the whole displayed an increasing tendency to drop and react, as was suggested in yesterday's market gos in The Times. There is less and less evilence of outside support, and realizing sales are apparent in various directions. Of course under these circumstances the pro-fessional element thinking their chance to start the market in the other direction has come, began their tactics quite forcibly yesterday. It seems probable that there will be further reactions today all over the board, and that the boom has temporarily at least, come to a stop.

The directors of the American Bell Tele phone Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and 11-2 per cent extra

Action on the Rock Island dividend will be taken at Chicago next week. The general expectation is that the rate will the usual 1 1-2 per cent, but some are hoping that the directors will see their way clear to a higher rate. It is a fact that the results of the winter wheat barvest are more abundant in Rock Island territory than for a long time past

Mr. F. D. Carley, of the Monetary Trust, has this to say of the market; "For several weeks this office has never wavered in the opinion that Sugar

BRODT'S CELEBRATED HAT-

stock should be stubbornly held for higher prices, and we still think it is destined to sell at much higher prices. But the character of the selling which appeared in the market today taken in connection with the probability of the Sugar schedule hanging fire until a conference committee shall decide it have influenced us to call a halt in our bull movement on this specialty."

Town Topics' Fmancial Bureau is still drumming a boom in Omaha. Its idea is that the road has done as well this year as it did last, and that it is almost cer-tain that the dividend will be increased so that beginning with the next payment the stock may be considered firmly estab lished on a 4 per cent basis. The Town Topics neople say that Omaha will sell above 65, and that it is a fine purchase.

J. L. White is still a bull on Chicago Gas. He says that it will go to \$1. Everything is certainly in favor of the gas company. It has secured what it wanted, and has an immense field before it, with no rivals, and small expenses. Its dividends will almost surely be increased, and with this increase the price of the stock can hardly avoid going up.

Sugar sold, ex dividend, at 3 per cent resterday It opened strong on Washington buying, induced by the defeat of what the stock exchange considered dangerous amendments of the sugar schedule in the mate. At the same time stocks came out on an advance, and the price receded There was not the same response that has been witnessed for a fortnight past, when the buils were called on to act. It seems probable that Sugar will have a further downward tora.

There is a tip out that Pacific Mail will go up, It is said that the company is doing

The approximate earnings of the Pettimore and Onio Railroad for the month of May, 1897, were \$2,020,614, an increase of \$14,228 over the month of April

For the eleven months of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1897, the approximate

armings were \$23,366,610, an increase of \$1,599,030. Washington Stock Exchange. Sales-Pacumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 50 cts; 100 at 48 cts; 100 at 46 cts.; 500

at 47 cts.; Mergenthaler Linotype, 5 at

124 7-8; Lanston Monotype, 50 at 11. GOVERNMENT BONDS. U. S. Pa. R 1997 Q J U. S. Pa. C. 1997 Q J U. S. Pa. 1999 U. S. Fa. 1999 U. S. Fa. 1999 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS. 5s 1996 "S-year Funding" 111
ss 1892 "S-year Funding" gold 112
ss 1892 "S-year Funding" gold 112
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MISCELLAYEOUS BONUS.
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Lot GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTSTOCKS. INSURANCE STOCKS.

50 TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. TELEPHONE STOCKS. Pennsylvania 29
Chesapeake and Potomac, 65 63
American Graphophone, 95 9
American Graphophone, pM 19 12
Pucumatic Gun Carriago, 46 45 MISCRULANGOUS STOCKS | MISCELLANGUES SECTION | MISCELLANGUES SECTION | 174 | 128 | Language | 129 | 12 | Language | 129 | 12 | Language | 129 | 12 | Language | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | In Hall.....

Chicago, June 16.-The undertone to the wheat market today was decidedly The opening was a shade under yesterday's close, at 701-8, and from this point there was an improvement of 1-2, stimulated by an advance in corn The strength, however, was short-lived and was followed by a break of one cent a bushel. In the last half hour there was considerable selling of while appeared to be long wheat by identified with the buil side. The small stock in store and the absence of any decent kind of a cash demand are all that are preventing lower prices in July

Chleago Grain and Provision Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co. Bankers and Brokers Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
VBEAT.	60 N	6934	63%-%	
Sept	64%	65 ¥	Historia	54%
July Sopt. OATS.	245 <u>6</u> 26	25%	74% 1537-34	25% 26%
July Sept Pork.	1814 1814	18.56 18.56	1834 1834-34	18%-% 18%-%
July Sept	7.47 7.67	7.52 7.63	7.45 7.65	7.15 7.53
July	R.67 3.75	3,67 3,77	3,62 3.5	%.02 %.75
SPARE RIBS, Jaly Sept.	4.82 6.87	4,82	4,82	4.32

Open, High, Low, 7.32 7.34 7.25 7.17 7.25 7.21 7.02 7.92 6.98 6.87 6.87 6.81 Francis Leonard's Will.

New York Cotton Market.

The will of Francis W. Leonard was file-

resterday in the office of the register of wills After devising the household property in the residence No. 709 D street otheast to bis mother, Mary E. Lusby, the testator directs that the remainder of his property, real and personal, be divided equally between his two sons, Francis Jecome and Earl Sousa Luxby, now under the care of the Washington Orphan Asylum, upon their coming of aga-

HANNA'S HAND IN THE NAVY

A Meddling With Pacific Slope Affairs Inflames Mr. Lewis.

Wants to Know if the Ohio Senator or Secretary Long Controls the Ships-Query in Congress.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, the "steredore" Representative from Washington, having achieved considerable notoriety by his attacks on Speaker Reed, has started after game in another direction. Lewis is now but on the trail of Senator Hanna, and unless Mr. Hanna, contrary to his usual custom, compromises with his antagonist, there promises to be sensationar developments.

Yesterday afternoon before a number of Navy Department employes, James Hamilton Lewis, in lord tone, demanded of Capt Crownsmideld, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, "Who in -- is Hanna"

If the Washington Congressman had coched off a bomb be could not have caused more consternation in the department. The chuse of the outburst was this: On April 15 Mr. Lewis asked Capt. Crewninshield to favor the citizens of Seattle, Wash., by ordering a man-of-war there to take part in the celebration on July 4. Lewis was promised a ship, but was told to call around about June 15 when the name of the ship would be given him. Elated over his success, Mr. Lewis wired his Seattle friends that a ship would be there on July 4, and to go ahead with the arrangements for their celebration. Yesterday Mr. Lewis visited the Navy Department to get the name of the ship which had been promised him. According to his construction of the reception an air of frigidity greeted him on every

hand. To a polite query if he could get the name of the ship to be sent to Seattle, Lewis received a curt, ley-cold "No" from Capt. Crowninshield. "Why, not?" queried the surprised Lewis, "Well I forced about your request, and in the meantime two ships have been ordered to Portland and one to Tacoma for July 4th," spicity retorted Crowninshield, "and those are all the ships that can be ordered there." "On whose authority was this done?"

demanded Lewis, anguity.
"On authority of Senator Hanna," was "Who in — is Hanna? Is he bossing the whole country. What Hense has he to meddle with affairs on the Pacific Slope?

He is a little too previous. "If you want to mast Hanna you'll have to go somewhere else to do it." interrupted Crowninshield, and Mr. Lewis left the department. Lewis says on Thursday next he will introduce a resolution in the House lemanding a Congressional investigation into the Sureau of Navigation. "I will do this," he said, "for the benefit of the country at large and Congressmen in particular. If Mark Hanna is Secretary of the Navy and not Mr Long, of Boston, it is high time the fact should be made known in order that Congressmen may so direct to Senator Hanna for naval favors rather

Marines Ordered to the Iowa.

A detachment of United States marines. fifty strong, under command of Lieut Kar-mody and Lieut Lowe, left the Marine Barracks yesterday morning for Philadelphia, where they will be assigned to duty on board the United States ship Iowa. The arines were accompanied by a section med offiof field amsic. The non-commisaccompanied the detachment wene: First Sergt, Pardee, Sergts, Banks, Eck and Crossman, and Corps. Hoenes, Abraham, Clay and Foster.

Treasury Resignations Order. Secretary Gage has directed that "hereafter no resignation of any officer, clerk, or other employe in the Treasury Department, or any service or fereau thereof. will be accepted when cause for such resignation is for any definquency or misconduct." In all such cases recom-mendation for the removal of the offending persons must be made, and not the

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